We have been shown, within a few days, a ministore of Washington, of the highest authenticity and value, h has escaped the notice of collectors, and, so far as w had not been for the war, it might have continued unknown e another generation. It is painted on an eval place of ivery three inches and three-quarters long by two and a quarter niches wide, which has been broken in two. The apparation longitudinal, and, fortunately, just shears, by a hair seath, the right side of the head. In skillful hands the ivory can be mended, and, once mounted on leather, the injury need have be perceived. But the wisest plan, in such cases, is to ow it to be touched with the pencil. If it were ours ith the artist's name, the date and place when and ere it was printed. " P. A. Peticolas p'rit 1796, Philadelis. The signature is at the lower left hand corner of the obground, just above the shoulder. Dunlop, in his "Hish two "ts"-but he says nothing of his father, who was nter of the present miniature. Mr. Sully of Philadele well-known and much respected artist, remembers Peticolas, and told Dunlop that he gave the son leasons duting for which the father paid him by giving lessons may judge by this specimen of his skill, he was clever to deserve mention. But Dunlop was not very ac-This miniature is in the possession of the grandson eter, to whom it descended from his father, and who sold because, in the sloge of Petersburg, the owner lost as and all his morable property. There can be no able doubt of its authenticity, and indeed it appears, to ile, so sensitive and sweet, is the cold, unsympathetic the have loved and hated. It is impossible to look into d Washington without reverence, but, as we hold lature in our hands, the heart, for once, is stirred.

Mr. Avery has at his rooms a small picture by Mr. air against the wall, pulls the string back and and buries humself in his story-book. This is a Yankee expedient of book-loving, task-shirking boys, loubt not that many a person who sees this little plowill smile in sympathy, remembering how he used to do so. The whole picture is a bit of pure, unaffected nature. natural thing to choose such a subject, and a very easy paint it; but, excepting Eastman Johnson, we do not ther artist who dares takes a genuine American countitchen or sitting room and paint it exactly as it is, without mething that he thinks ugly. Eastman Johnson has a painted a sheet-iron stove once, and made it almost of it was so true. So here in a picture in the large hair-cloth or stuffing-and room to match. But he tid anything more genuine than this little interior of McEwen. "O' but." says one, "this is not high art!" God be thanked, it is n't; but it is a better preparation art than most of the work our young men are busy High art worthy the name will never come by straining truth have paved the way for it, and not before. We hear of the death of Mr. F. W. Fairholt, an

whose name must be familiar to readers of the London varual, many of the articles in which—on antiquities of whinds—he has illustrated. It is by his work in the also illustrated many books, and was a distinguished me Antiquarian Society. One of the latest-perhaps a "History of Carleature"—a very readable work, treat many jouls by Mr. Fairholt, from old aculptures ings, missals and manuscripts. His hand may also be seen liwell's splendid "Shakespeare." Mr. Fairholt did ion which, but for him, would have remained looked up all but students of out-of-the-way matters. Such men as Charles Knight and Thomas Wright have found him an able in their efforts to spread information among the people, beyond this merely popular service, we doubt if Mr. Fairork was as valuable as it would have been if his manhad not been so individual. He never, we think, quite se power to copy the object before him, exactly, with liarities and defects of drawing, so as to secure the vact slade of archaism required, the peculiar individual exg of eye and band can attain. In a word, Mr. Fair, always seemed to us too "Fairholty" to be quite trust once. But after all, this deficiency affected only

d-nature, which is always stronger with us an it rught to be, would in line us to say nothing at all about Larkin O. Mead, jr.'s collection of statues at the Studio building in Tenth-at | but, spare from the fact that this genthouse has been extravagantly praised in high quarters, we do un its chance of interesting influential people, without any emonstrance on our part. Mr. Lincoln, of course, deserves a monument, and may perhaps, get one, although the prespect ge not very bright just now. But when he does get one we a it will not be a pillar, high or low, with his statue on top of R. This last refuge of mediocrity, we trust will not be laddeted upon him and us. In truth, it is all that Mr. Mead's design amounts to, although he has made the old Roman monacrossly more unmeaning still, if possible, by planting for ssolated groups, and four isolated figures about the pillar. As a matter of arrangement, which surely ought to be considered, this is all wrong. First we have a shallow flight of seven stape, and at each of four opposite points on the platform we find a solitary figure connected with the military service. (Then there is a receased and buttressed podestal with moided plints and cornice and, on each of the four buttresses, a group of soidiers. Then rises the column, with a Corinthian cap, and on the top of it, in a melancholy attitude, as is quite natural to a person who finds himself compelled to play St. Simon on the piller, stands Mr. Lincoln himself. Here we have almost every rule of common sense applied to sach a structural violated. Instead of rising from a massive base—it may be as delicately ornamented as you please, but it should waskened by the little doll-like figures that stand about, quite disconnected from anything else in the design. Then the large groups at the four salient angles of the base, although they are very prominent, have nothing to do with this monument more than with any other; and finally, Mr. Lincoln is perched up so high that probably nothing would ever be seen of him. The design, instead of being original, spirited and fitting, is as old as Rome and as tasteless, it is commonplace and starved, and would of course, following the fate of all such Stambitions schemes, be more starved still in the execution; and

is as unsuitable a monument to Mr. Lincoln as could be de-vised. Mr. Lincoln was no more fitted for a warrior than any man of like shrewd sonse and earnestness of character would have been, and it is not as a military leader or a military atrategrat that he made his fame. His place is infinitely attrategrat that he made his fame. First peace is inductly higher. He was great not because of the war, he would have been as great in any crisis, for, unlike the person who vainly tries to fill his place, he did not misunderstand either the propie or himself, and when the people spoke for justice he gladly eyed their will. Thus, he helped us. War was so alien him, the cruelty and clumsiness of it burt him so, weighed so upon his heart, that it seems the most incongruous thing in the world to fix him in marble in the very shock of conflict, among charging bayonets, and tramping horses, and bellowing can-tion, to make his monument all military and warlike, the incomment of this tender-hearted, pitiful Christ-like soul. His ar was his best emblom—he was a pioneer to bey out a way for peace, not for war. And he would have disliked of all things, to be stuck up on a pillar to be stared at. He would have preserved a lower place, down among men, where he could feel the beating heart of the people. Every way, this manument is unfit. Not only as a mere work of art is it small and unworthy, but it is unfit in spirit and purpose. We do snot much fear that any one will seriously propose it, but it may e half liked, and so bar the way to a better, if ever a better shall be devised. But the best monment to Abraham Lincoln some place of healing or strengthening-hospital, or school, or asytum, if he must have a smaller monument than that Bod gave him when he wrote his name in the universal heart

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE .- The following

are the latest reports;
Hospital Skip Falcon, May 13 and 14, 1866
The following two patients died since last report: Bridge Geraph god N., of Dobbin; Christopher Jorgenson, aged 37, of Penmark, and cases.
D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer

The Deivoit Tribune publishes returns from the crops throughout the State of Michigan. The exhibit on the whole, is not very favorable, but still shows sight of a fair yield, though less than an average. The following is a summary of the reports from the leading wheat producing counties: Wayne, poor but improving; Macomb fair, Oakland, good; Livingston, fine; St. Clair, medium; Lapeer, Tuscola Genese, Midland, Shewamee, Clinton, Kent, Newaygo, Ottawa, Barry and Yan Buren, good; Kalamasco, poor; Berrien and Gens, good; St. Joseph, hadly, Winter-killed; Branch, Calledon and Easter show poor prospects; Lagham, good; Jackson, Lawrouce, Monroy and Washetaw, poor propagates.

JAMES STEPHENS.

The Penian Chief in the Metropolis-Acenes at the Headquarters Westerday-The Visitors-The Meffat Mausion-The Incoming Funds-A Cariage Ride-Queer Communications-The Demonstration To-Day-No Reconciliation Between the Rival Parties-President Roberts to Take No Part in To-Day's Pregramme-Stephens's Address-An Inquirer

Fetes, ovations, serenades, levees are no longer the rder of the day at the Motropolitan Hotel quarters of the Penien Chief, Mr. James Stephens. The patient, courteous eacre (to use a foreign word which expresses our meaning so well) gentleman of the last few days, has become the active, energetic, sharp, decisive man of business. For a time, a short time, he surrendered bimself to admirers, shaking the rough hand of the mechanic and of the sinewy laborer as well as the softer one of the politician, the Fenian officials, and of scores immense revolutionary power, a man emmently endowed with all the talents required to play such a rôle. His success is the all the talents required to play such a role. His success is the best proof of his ability in this respect. He also appears prouliarly gifted with all the minor facutiles which attract men and bind them to him. Already among his countrymen has he become a hero without over fighting a battle, even there is not the slightest proof extant that he ever wielded the historic "shillelagh." But no one has ever doubted his course or "reathed even a passing breath on his worth or reputation. He is in earnest, thoroughly so, and inspires confidence in the success of his schemes into the minds of all who come in contact with him.

THE VISITORS YESTERDAY.

Mr. Stephens held an informal reception yesterday as on the proceeding days since his arrival. Early in the morning hundreds of enthusiastic Fonians assembled on the sidewalk on their way to business, garing anxiously at the windows of Mr. Stephens's apartment expecting to catch a glimps of the great Irish revolutionist. Thousands called on him during the day, all of whom were courtecously received. Several distinguished Fenians, centers, trassurers and secretaries of circles, waited on him and touched his hand with reverence, while Mr. Stephens instead on him on eather penetrating glance and politely returned thanks, at the same time taking an estimate of their moral and mental standards. He rarely forgets a face, never a promise. He profusely scatters little favors, a kind word and smile where a kind word and smile will suffice, a greater favor where a greater favor is required or expected. He has the faculty of doing a great deal of business without appearing to do so—of being in a hurry without fass or flutter. He merely shook hands with all his visitors yesterday, politely excusing himself from any lengthened conversation on the ground of a press of business, begging to be excused for any seeming instention. Among those who called yesterday, and had a long interview with Mr. Stephens, was Mr. John Savage. He carried with him a large portfolio, and probably contemplates the publication of a little brochure on the Fenian movement in America. It would doubtless be very interesting to some. Mrs. Gen. Corooran and Miss McManus also called.

THE MOZPAT MANSION.

The Moffat mansion will be soon handed over to Mr. De Forrest, the agent who let it to Mr. B. D. Killian. Mr.

THE MOTAT MANSION.

The Moffat mansion will be soon banded ever to Mr. De Forrest, the agent who let it to Mr. B. D. Killian. Mr. Stephens wrote a note to that gentleman, offering the building back simost on any terms. The future headquarters of the Brotherhood will be established in a quieter and less protestious locality, and much scandal will be probably avoided in consequence. Mr. Staphens has assumed the entire direction of the affairs of the Brotherhood, and is already in direct communication with the various centers and other officers of the circles.

In the morning, Mr. Stephens, accompanied by Col. O'Mshony and Col. Kelly, his Chief of Steff. took a carriage ride for a few hours, and on his return resumed his routine business of receiving calls, replying to felegrams from various parts of the ocuntry, and transacting other business connected with the organization.

DINNER ON SUNDAY. On Sunday Mr. Stephens dined at the residence of Dr. Waish, in Greenwicheave, where he remained until about 9 o'clock in the evening. It is said that the Head Center joined in singing several Irish particle songs, and spoke with enthusiasm of the splender and the glory of the prospective Trick Remains.

entims is a more the splendor and the giory of the prospective Irish Republic.

QUEER COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Stepheus, like other men who have raised themselves to some prominence in political life, is the recipient of some very queer communications. A half crasy person writes to him from Canad, telling him that his weapons are spiritual not carnal, and begging him to remember that they who breed discord and dissension in a country shall be cast like footballs into a foreign land. He brings to his recollection several texts of Scripture bearing on the subject, and concludes with a pathetic appeal to discourage all invasions of the soil of an unoffending people. Another individual makes the offer of a large number of moral stories for distribution among the Fenian men, and a third invites him to hear a lecture on the perils of revolution and the torments in store for the instigators of unholy wars.

large number of moral stories for distribution among the Fenian men, and a third invites him to hear a lecture on the perits of revolution and the torments in store for the instigators of unholy wars.

HE DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY.

The grand Fenian demonstration to take place to day in Jones's Wood is expocted to be the largest affair of the kind that has hitherto taken place in this country. Orders have been issued to all the Circles to assemble at their respective headquarters at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of taking part in the meeting. The Committee were engaged has evening in the preparation of 40,000 tickets, of all which they expect to be able to dispose. Col. O'Mahony has ordered out the 99th Regiment as he says, for drill and exercise. This meeting is looked forward to with very great interest by the same light as the country. They regard it much in the same light as the country does the Prendant of the late to the working of the Febian organization, from its foundation to the present ince, touching on the condition of Ireland, explaining his future action, in fact, declaring his policy, a full clear and lined statement of the late troubles is expected. He will be called on to show the debit and credit account of the Fenian Treasury, the amount of money how available for the purposes of an Irish revolutionary movement. The Fenians of this city and country are indiguant at the reckiess expenditures of O'Mahony, and nothing short of the truth, and they whole truth, will satisfy them. It is extremely doubtful whether the State forbids it, but the that said law was in conflict that he has at heart.

PERSIDENT ROBERTS NOT TO TAKE PART IN THE MEETING.

DENT ROBERTS NOT TO TAKE PART IN THE MEETING. PRESIDENT ROBERTS NOT TO TARE PART IN THE MEETING.
President Roberts and the other use of that party are an nonneed as determined not to take any part in the meeting. They feel that they could not conscientiously stand on the same [platform with O Mahony, on whose cooperation Stephens says he depends in the future battle for Irish independence, and with whom he is still on terms the most intimate. Killiam Meany and other Fenian officials are heard of no longer. Mr. Killiam did not make his appearance in Mr. Stephens's apartments yesterday, his reception on previous cocasions being of character not calculated to encourage any further calls.

There is not the most remote prospect of any conciliation between the party of President Roberts—the really only organized Fenian body at present in this country—and the late O'Mahony, now the Stephens party. Stephens thinks the battle should commence in Ireland. President Roberts. Gen. Sweeny and the Senate believe that the most effectual way of freeing Ireland is by first establishing a base of operations in some part of Her Majesty's dominions. And differing so widely in their premises there is no hope that they will agree in their conclusions. Both are equally determined, and the chances of the two becoming one grow slighter day by day.

AN INDIGNANT SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO ENOW WHERE THE MOSEY WENT.

AN INDIGNANT SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO ENOW WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

An indignant Fenian called hast evening at the bendquarters of Mr. Stephens, and on being presented to that gentleman, shook him warmly by the band, avowing the gratifying intelligence that he intended to go to Jones's Wood to-day and would give some money there. Mr. Stephens thanked him and said he was assured he would do what he could.

"But," said the indignant man, a hardy son of toll, "I want to know where the money has gone, and Mr. Stephens you have got to tell all about it."

Mr. Stephens asked if he blamed him for the loss of any of it. "No, no, your honor! but we gave \$700 out of our shop, and they deny it, and by so and so if it is denied to-morrow I will shoot the man who dares say it."

Mr. Stephens—"Who denied it?"

'It was acknowledged in one of the papers, and now it is denied. I have been in three wars and I am not afraid of any man. Mr. Stephens, I shall wait until to-morrow to hear what you have got to say, but we must know all.

FENIAN FEELING.

Fenians feel that the fate of the Iriel Republic is a great measure depends on the andress of Mr. Stephens to-day. It is expected that he will be the only aptaker, and that he will deliver a very lengthy address. All money which people may choose to give will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged.

report favorably, and the next speech which they will make will be from the mouth of the cannon.

FIELD SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE MUTUAL CLUB. Yesterday afternoon over 1,000 people were collected on the grounds of the Mutual Club, at Hoboken, to witness the match between their First Nine and a Field Side, the result being the success of the Nine, as will be seen by the

appended score: FIRST NINE.	FIELD.	
Players	Players. B. Lindsay, T. Dunr, S. & H. B. Taylor, 2d b. Coombs, C. Parker, I. f. W. Green, c. f. E. Green, f. D. Van Cott, 3d b. C. Clemens, T. f. Calken, f. Mott, I. Pattison, S. Thorn, p. Total	43923122333201
INN	INGS.	tal

Nine 8 14 1
Field 4 1 8
Umpire—Mr. A. B. Taylor of the Matual
Beorer—Mr. Oakley.

PROT LOUISIANS.

Disunion Feeling Among the Planters-Inaccurity of Discharged Union Sola ers-Hatred of Northern School Tenchers-A Black " Yankee "-Uses of the School Fund -Crnelties to Black School Children-Conference of the Methodist Church South.

and better to "rent than to "live in. In his famous enough, affection are enough, to express their attachments agreed of the 18th, the President said: "I thank God that peace is restored; I thank God that our brave men can restered it, at the only country he acknowledged as his. peace is restored; I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes, and resume their peace full avocations." Poor fellows, this is just what they would like to do, and what they ask Congress and the President to enable them to do—but cannot, many of them. Here is a case in hand:

John Wassenhoven (this is a case which I know about), a good German patriot, who served in the Union army with Morthern brethren had acred at the time of the division of the Church into North and South. But evidently

and returned to this family and though and resumed. Rebest he performs a control of the family and the most and the performance of the performance able, docile, industrious peasantry; and if by force of u-tellect and true merit, one here and there should rise to higher position, the Union will be in no special dangerof dissolution.

tellect and true merit, one here and there should rise to a higher position, the Union will be in no special dangerof dissolution.

The first decision under the Civil Rights bill in Lousiana has just been had. It was with reference to the right of a colored church to become incorporated. The law of the State forbids it, but the counsel for the church cisined that said law was in conflict with the bill, and the Seond District Court, Judge Cazabat, gave judgment in secondance with the bill. Under this decision, a number of colored churches are becoming corporate bodies. It is probable that the State and City School Tax, which is levied upon whites and blacks, out applied for the bendit of white children only, will be tested under the same bill, and it is believed that the colored people will get their share of the public school fund, or which they have been shamefully deprived. Thus, little by little, justice advances. But every step has to be contested. And even with law on the side of the blacks, the public sentiment in a community may make it practically a nullity, in many cases. Still, the law is a great bulwark of freedom. It is a stake driven down, a landmark, indicating progress up to that point. It will carry with it great moral weight. Meanwhile, the colored schools will be subject to many annoyances, until public sentiment is educated up to the law. A school of some eighty pupils, kept in this city by two colored mer, Baptist ministers, was lately disturbed by a gang of rowdies. They came in great force, men and boys, to the number of a hundred, upon a company of boys and girkain the school-yard, assaulting them with lists, sticks, brickbats and knives. The black boys resisted manfully, and stood their ground against overwhelming numbers, and, though considerably bruised, got the better of their assailants, who after a while retired. A policeman was sent for, but took good care to keep away, as is generally the case where colored people are concerned.

A few days ago, some "lewd fellows of the bases sor red people are concerned.

A few days ago, some "lewd fellows of the baser sort"

A few days ago, some "leved fellows of the baser sort," fired a pistol into a colored church in Carretton, during public service. A colored man, going peaceably home, in the same law-abiding town, with its two policemen, was lately knocked down by a blow upon the head, which, with subsequent stamping upon him as he lay bleeding on the ground, rendered him insensible for three hours, and his case is very critical. The assailants have been arrested and held to ball in the sum of \$100! each, to appear in court on Friday of this week.

ed and held to ball in the sum of \$100! each, to appear in court on Friday of this week.

During the present month a Union men was killed near Alexandria. It seems that six young men from the North, who had been mustered out of the Federal service and gone up Red River to work, were sitting together one evening conversing when a "reconstructed" Rebel approached them and began to insult them with oaths as Yankees. One of the company said to him, "You have no right to talk to us in this manner," upon which the Southern "loyalist" drew his pistol and shot him deed. It is said that the man goes at large.

"loyalist" drew his pistol and shot him dead. It is said that the man goes at large.

In the parish of St. Martin a colored boy went to a neighboring plantstion to catch mwish. The planter, after some words, shot the boy. Being arrested, he gave bonds for \$250, and being atterward tried before a police court, he was acquitted on the ground of justifiable manslaughter. Such is law in some parts of Louisians.

In St. Charles Parish, a Mr. Caidwell, a Northern man, leased a plantation and had the management of another in the vicinity. Everything was going on well, and he had commenced a school for colored children, when one day, within a fortnight, he was warned by some of the

had commenced a school for colored children, when one day, within a forthight, he was waried by some of the neighbors to leave the place. To this dictation he gave no head; but after some days the Sheriff of the District came to him and advised him as a friend to go at once as his lite was in danger. He immediately mounted a horse and came to the city, and his family have since followed him. But with his departure others left whose words was not as desirable. The laborers quit work and some of them came in search of Mr. C. In this case the termination of the difficulty has been more counted than tragical. A large crop depended upon laborers, ruin must come unless they returned, and so a week had scarcely gone when Mr. C. was solicited to resume his place, the colored men de-

they returned, and so a week had scarcely gone when Mr.

C. was solicited to resume his place, the colored men deciaring they would not go back without him. How he was received by the "repentant" Reties I have not heard, but probably with open arms. It was fortunate there was anything to bring them to terms.

It should not be inferred from these cases that all the plantations witness similar scenes. There are honorable exceptions. On many farms everything works well. The planters are well disposed, are kind to their workmen and encourage schools for the children.

But there is a general insecurity, and hatred to Northern and Union people prevails to a great extent. There is little real loyalty. In the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, now in session in this city, one member spoke of the war as "a long, cruel, and bloody war of ination," and another, in speaking of the burning of Columiva, S. C., attributed it to "the relightloss hate of the spoil-

ti" while a third, from Maryland, spoke of the "so-called Government of the United States."

In view of all these things, I incline to the views of Gen. Burbidge of Kentincky, who lately visited New-Orionas, and was not slow to express his opinion of the restoration policy. He proceded Gen, Painer in Kentucky, where he policy. Because in the state of the

and the remove started of the december 1 should be started of the started of the

They will make a peac- Apotheosis of General Lee-Arrival of the France and England adopt it. The sales overtax the facilities for 17th Regulars-Hatred of the Colores Treeps.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 21, 1886 On Tuesday, the 24th inst., the "Complimentary Pic Nic" to Gen. J. B. Longstreet, which had been postponed from the previous week on account of bad weather, came off

the previous week on account of bad weather, came off at the Dickinson Bayon Station on the G. H. & H. Rail road, about 20 miles from Galveston, and was attended by about 250 people from this city. Dancing and various amusements occupied the time till dinner.

Gen. Longstreet was introduced to the party gathered at the dinner-table by Gen. Merriman of this city, who said he would present the distinguished soldier and gentleman, Gen. J. B. Longstreet, whom we all had cause to respect for the great services he had rendered his country; that no Negro Bureau should intimidate us from honoring the men we loved; and, finally, if the General desired it, he hoped he might live a thousand years.

In response, Gen. Longstreet referred briefly to his having been in Texas a long time before the war as an officer in the old army; that he felt like a Texan himself, &c. With a broad smile, he said, "We are all good Union citizens, but we hardly know how to act in political matters at present; if we are anxious to be reconstructed

Union citizens, but we hardly know how to act in political matters at present; if we are anxious to be reconstructed on the basis of loyalty our professions are not believed; if we do any differently, we are called disminonists. So we hardly know how to shape our course." He concluded with the sublime sentiment: "The home-spun dress the Southern ladies wear."

Considerable chaspagne was drunk and several toasts given, among them this: "Gen Lee, he is worthy to be President of a wise, just, honorable and magnanimous people."

Gen. Longstreet said: Though I am unworthy to loose the shoes of Gen. Lee, yet I cannot hear that name mentioned without a response. Gen. Lee is probably a greater, wiser and better man than all of us, or 10,000 such. I have served under him, and hope I have merited his approbation; and I trust that Gen. Lee will some day asy as he ought to say, "Attention, Universe! By Kingdoms, right wheel!"

right wheel!"

A Gentleman, mistaking the sentiment, added—"into
the Presidency—right wheel into the Presidency!"

Pictures of several groups were taken by the Galveston
Photographic Company, when the party repaired to a tent,
where the youth of the party, with a few long-eared animals and mustang ponice, enacted what they called a
circus.

mais and mustang pointes, enacted what they called a circus.

At 4:30 p. m., we left on the train for the city.

The 17th Regiment of Regulars arrived Sunday morning on the steamship Chinton, and marched through the town to their camping grounds to the south-east of the city.

The cinzens have been longing for the "Regulars" to come, as they understood they were accustomed to "keeping the niggers straight." A detachment of colored troops was sent to the wharf to guard them as soon as they arrived, which did not tend to increase their regard for the negroes, and difficulty was barely avoided then and there. The Regulars manifest a disposition to do what was claumed for them in regard in the treatment of the bare. negroes, and difficulty was barely avoided then and there. The Regulars manifest a disposition to do what was claimed for them in regard to the treatment of the blacks. A soldier yesterday took a negroe's hat from him on the street, when three black men knocked him down, stamped him and so injured him that for some time he was unable to get by. They were citizens in spite of the President's yet.

veto.

Galiger, sentenced to be hing for shooting a negro soldier about seven weeks ago, and which sentence was to be executed on the 27th, made his escape from prison about a week since, and to the present time nothing has

BROOKLYN NEWS. THE EASTERN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOLS ANNI

THE EASTERN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOLS ANNIVERBARY.—The Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the
Eastern District will be celebrated on Wednesday, the Edd
inst. Thirty-one schools will participate. These will be orgamined into Nine Divisions. Each Division will have a
Marshal and a Committee of Two, the whole under the direction of Grand Marshal J. L. Bennett. Should the weather
prove favorable the different divisions will form as follows:
First Division on west side of Bedford-ave., right resting on
Hewarst. The Second Division on cast side of Bedford-ave.,
right resting on Hewarst. The Third, Fifth and Seventh
Divisions on left of First Division, west side of Bedfordave. The Fourth-Sixth Eighth and Ninth Divisions will
form on the left of Second Division, east side of Redford-ave.
All the divisions will countermarch preceded by a band of
music, under the direction of Grand Marshal Bennett and his
side. The aversiase will commence precisely at 2p m. and
conclude at 3, as which time the bell of the Reformed Dutch
Church in Fourth-st, will be rung. The evening exercises
will take place in the South Fourth-st. Presbyterian Church,
corner of Sixth-st.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

Schools took place yesterday afternoon. The schools mot in

accurate of the churches, where the exercision and addresses and slinging teachers. — I fumber of 5.00, formed to procession and a marched around Van Vorstessuare, and a terdiamiseal the various schools returned to their churches wileve they were provided with an abundance of refreshments.

The anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday School Association was said last evening at the Congregational Church, the President, J. S. Howell, occupying the chair.

The following is an aburrant of the annual report of the various Sabbath Schools: Number of officers, 101: teachers, 547; average attendance, 429; acholars envolled, 4,600; average attendance, 429; acholars envolved the behavior of the desired and the distance of Schools: Number of officers, 101: teachers, 547; average attendance, 429; acholars envolved, 4,600; average attendance, 5,014; conversions, 170; volumes in the library, 6,611; amount of benevolved contributions, 2,296,528.

An able address was delivered by Prof. Campbell, President, J. S. Howell, Scierctary, H. T. Holt; Treasurer, Thoa. K. Bodge.

S. Howell, Scierctary, H. T. Holt; Treasurer, Thoa. K. Bodge.

Patrick Bracken, who was brought into the Jersey City Station drunk on Sunday night died suddenly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the lodger's room, where he had been placed for the night. Deceased was of very intemperate habits, and for the last two or three years spent much of his time in the county institutions. His death was undoubtedly the result of

SUNDAY MATTERS IN HOBOKEN.-The police of Hoboken arrested 16 New-Yorkers on Sunday afternoon and evening, 12 of whom were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 4 for picking pockets. A party of row dtes became engaged in a fight at the Union Hotel, near the Bremen Dock, in the evening, and gutted out the bar-room. A great deal of valuable shrubbery was destroyed in Hoboken and along Palisade-ave.

Le is stated that Mr. Stephens has decided to withdraw the Hoboken Ferry-boats during the destime on Sanday next.

The total number of passengers over the Hoboken Ferry on Sanday last was 27,000.

The Tribune Enlarged.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE

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Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TEIB-UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

VALENTINE—CLARK—On Monday, May 14, at the residence the officiating Ciergyman, the Rev. R. Travis, F. F. Valentine Jonnie C., daughter of Charles E. Clark, all of this city.

CLARK—On Monday morning, May 16, of typhold fever, Samuel C. Clark in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, W. J. Cochran, are respectfuly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 West Twelfthat, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MONEYS.—24th.—1

next, at sociocs p. m. MOSEN-Suddenly, on Sunday, 13th inst, at his residence, No. 19 Lefferts at. Brooklyn, Charles Moses, aged 57 years. The triends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his interretiance, on Wednesday, 18th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m., without

PETIT—On Monday, 14th 18th, Louwing man be leaded by Petit, aged 11 months and 5 days.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from Leanington-ave., 2d door above Fifty-second-st.
STORY—In Brooklyn, of marsamus, on Sonday, May 11, Joseph Grafton, son of Martha Ann and Robt. R. Story, jr., in the 3d year

Hrocklyn. MYER-In Harlew, on Sunday, May 13, John J. Myer, in his 74th

year.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Eighth-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirty-third-act, one-Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 ecologic a.m., without further norther necessary.

further notice.

RICE—In St. Louis, Mo., Wm. F. Rice, aged 22 years.

RICE—In St. Louis, Mo., Wm. F. Rice, aged 22 years.

RICE—In St. Louis, Mo., Wm. F. Rice, aged 22 years.

Ris remains will se brought to New-Haven, Conz., for burial.

THOMAS—On Sunday, May 13, 1868, Mrs. Lilly Thomas, relict of the late Wm. Thomas, each, in the Sist year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Third Raformed Presbytesian Congregation, are respectfully invited to attand her funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 West Nineteenth-st., on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. at 85 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bronzville for interment.

Special Notices.

Like Venus Among the Planets, outshining them all, Phalon & Son's "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" looms up Pic Nic to General Longstreet-Dieloyal Tonsts among Extracts for the Handkershief. America will have no other. Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown into the glass of the bottles. All not thus authenticated is fraudulest. Sold by all

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\$25 per set.
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FINE PARISIAN GRANITE, 105 PIECES, \$125 per set.
100 WHITE FINE PARISIAN GRANITE DINNER SETS, 131

PIECES, \$15 per set.
200 DOZEN WHITE FRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES \$2 per dozen. 100 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SECOND SE CHANDELIERS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., AT MODER

PERSONS FURSISHING EITHER FOR CITY OR COUNTRY SE WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

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Columbia College Law School.—The Seventh Commoncement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Recoms of the was seen as the columbia college will be held at the Recoms of the Law School of the School of Columbia College will be sended as the Color of Law will be conferred on the members of Law Gung Class, and the Annual Frizes will be awarded of the Address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School, by LUTHIRM JONES, seq. is avised to conferred on the Graduating Class, by the Hon. CHARLES F. KIRKLAND.

Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

President Columbia College.

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Chamber of Commorce. A Specia Meeting of the CHAM-BER OF COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY next. May 17, at 1 o clock p. m., to hear a Report from the Select Committee on a Uniform System of Weights and Measures. By order. GEO. WILSON, Acting Secretary. Hill's Hair Dys, 50 cts., Black or Brown, instantaneous; natu-

di beautiful reliable, pest, consper in the cold by all Dragasts.
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Now York.

How to Provost Pulmounry Consumption.

What a great thing it would be to this country if it could be precised; and the writer of this article thinhs if he could only indeed yorsy one to read and try this course as faid down, many hundredayes, thomannia, would be saved tune a consumnties zowe at a triffied Color of the persons take cold, and they do not know how or what esternal of the churches, where the exercises on the children and way they have taid themselves liable we get it; and then, again, they

> or a table spootful six or eight times a day, and take one Mandrake Pill every night or every other night, just enough to keep the Sowels gently open for a few days; this will carry the cold off and leave the system healthy—persons being more apt to take cold when they are billious, or when the liver and stomach are in a torpid condition. More than one-half of the lung diseases proceed from a disordered stomach. A coated tongue, sick headache, catarrh and ulcerated throat, are all caused by a disordered stomach, and it does about as much good to burn out an ulcerated throat with caustic as to somewhere the costed tongue with a knife, as many are apt to de to keep it clean. The result is only temporary: the cause is not campand. It is a confi slight change in the weather it breaks out again and again, and, before the person is aware of it, the lungs are a meas of some, and they find they are in Consumption. Now, if that first cold was properly our ried off, which Schenck's Pullonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills will de (and sometimes the Mandrake Pills sions will do it), there would not be one-fourth the case of lung diseases there are now. Consumptives, when you find the disease is fastened on You, do not stop the cough; for if you do you are sure to dia. No one was aver cared, when it was deeply scated, with remedies used to stop the cough. The only reason why Dr. Schenck is so skilled in curing sealed consumption is, his Sea Weed Toniq and Mandrake Pills cleane the tomach and liver, and create a good appetite, while the Polanesia

Dr. SCHENCK can be consulted professionally every Tuesday Dr. SCHENCK can be consulted professionally every 14 comp a m. to 3 p. m., at his rooms, No. 22 Bond-st. He keeps there a full supply of his medicines, which can be obtained at all times defect free; but for a thorough examination with the Respirameter the charge is \$3, which every one should underpo if they can affect it; if they have had a seated cough, it is the only way to test accessing the state of the charge of the couple of it; if they have had a seated cough, it is the only way to test our rately whether it is Bronchial, Palmonary, Tabercie or Pieuritia Com-sumption, or whether the lungs are diseased at all. Price, Pulmonae Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per beaf dozen: Mandrake Pills, 25c. per box. DEMAS, BARNES & Co.,

single and Book seyout the members' reach, and thus subjecting assessment and deprivation.

4. The Board has unddenly abelished the up-town Reading Room, without notice of any intention to do so, collecting from up-town members pre-payments of dues almost to the day of closing the Room, thereby subjecting the Association to the imputation of soling Room, thereby subjecting the Association to the imputation of soling the Room, thereby subjecting the Association to the imputation of soling the impu

ion is respectfully solicited in support of the foll

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Polls open from 8 a. m. untf. 9 p. m.

Polls open from 8 a. m. untf. 9 p. m.

Ve. the undersigned, cordially inderse the above:

We, the undersigned, cordially inderse the above:

CHARLES I. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES H. STROMP, MAY 15.

THOMAS H. CULLES, W. W. REMERT, THADDEDS V. TABBE, THEDORE I. HUSTED, Proc DANIEL M. JARVIS. Secretary.

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Thousands supposed to die of choices and other maisrious spidemics are killed by insane medication. In the choices essent of 1600, patients treated according to the regular formula with brandy, opium, rhubarb and calonnel, died in multitudes, while in every case where rbubarb and calomel, died in multitudes, while in every case where RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was promptly given the sufferer was instantaneously relieved and subsequently recovered. Why was this a Simply because this peerless vegetable medicine is an equable attingulant, disinfectant, counter irritant anodyne, tenic, sudoride, and in cases of uncontrollable choiers an astringent. It does not lock discount up in the system as optim does, nor first the stomach and bowels like the drastic purgatives; but it infects fresh vitality into every internal and external vessel and organ, and enables nature by a supreme effort to subdue the morbid influence of

The wise and prudent, if cholera prevalls, will not wait until The wise and prudent, if choicers prevails, will not wait until second with the pestilence before uning the READY RELIEF, but will seek a compount in water three or four timeers day during its prevalence as an epidemic. Those who take this precaution will not be colored with Asiatic Choicers. Price, 50 cents see bottle. Sold by crugion.

The Round Tuble (ready carly Thursday merning) will observed. in the addresses of authors, artists, and publishers; "Concern Eggs," a Poem by Joseph Barber; Reviews of "Swinton's Army of the Potomac,"" Ecce Home," and " The Queen of Bohamis's Book;" About the Neck;" "The Forthcoming Translation of Dante," An criticisms, Literary Notes, Editorials, and all the sustomary corre ndence. Also a sketch of Mr. George W. Childs, the Philadelphia

publisher.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the Club will be held To DAY (Passday), at 16 o'clock p. m., at the record of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building, Mr. REED will one with this Microscopic Views of the Pointo Disease. Admission from John W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

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